

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE publishes every issue facts about the soil, climate, production, price of land, and advantages offered to immigrants in East Tennessee. These articles are intended to afford reliable information to strangers, and are prepared carefully, and afford the cheapest and most reliable information obtainable. Specimen copies of the paper sent on application. For terms see third page.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We desire news from all parts of East Tennessee. Short and pointed letters, full of news, are especially desirable. But we cannot give to each locality or to each event the space or prominence they sometimes merit, we beg our correspondents to be brief. Write what you want in a few words. Such communications always are acceptable. We cannot find time to re-write long communications. To condense them is often impossible in the hurry of our work. Be short and spicy. That is the secret of success in newspaper writing.

We told Gov. Brown long ago that he would be felled and have his coupons cut off. *—Avalanche.*

Penitentiary leases, Hobbs-Burch transactions, printing swindles and railroad rings did it.

The Democracy of Knox county have slapped John C. Brown in the face. Immediately after he made his speech here the Knoxville ring nominated Ledgerwood, a Johnson man, for the Legislature.

The pretended friends of the farmer who edit the ring organ, endorse and advocate the employment of penitentiary convicts, who degrade the honest sons of toil and reduce the wages and honor of labor.

The lessons of the penitentiary pay about ten cents a day for the labor of the convicts and send them to East Tennessee, to force our mountain boys to work by them, side by side. The ring organ down the street endorses this policy.

Gov. Brown will explain why it was that he appointed Burch chief financial officer of the State, after Col. John Baxter had convicted him of swindling the State, by the public printing contract, through the very office he now holds.

It appears as if Ned Akers is recruiting for the "bread-and-butter brigade" in Scott county. Whether he bears a commission to his pocket from the Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee or not, has not yet come to light.

The penitentiary convicts were put to work building bridges and building roads for the State; they would do the people better service than to leave them out at ten cents a day to compete with the honest mechanics and laboring men of the State.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE says the debt of Memphis per capita is equalled only by that splendidly governed city of New York (governed by Democrats, not by a Kellough). New Orleans owes next. New York owes \$128 per capita; New Orleans, \$116; Memphis, \$110 per capita; Chicago, with all her fires, owes but \$54; Milwaukee, \$11; Cincinnati, where they make silk the while, but \$22 per capita.

The Enormous Debt of the City of New York.

Comptroller Green has just published a statement setting forth in detail the nature and amounts of the bonded and other debts of the city of New York, and puts the aggregate at \$117,000,000. The city debt was increased by \$61,000,000, or by adding the floating debt since liquidated, by \$81,000,000 from January 1, 1869, to September 16, 1871. More than \$25,000,000 of this sum was taken from the treasury without equivalent, by Ross Tweed and his gang, and, although the evidence has been tracked out with infinite labor, in spite of obstacles and opposition, though that evidence was irresistible, a mathematical demonstration, yet not one of the sharers in this unparalleled plunder has been compelled to make restitution to the extent of one dollar.

Gov. Horace Maynard in the Graphic.

The New York Daily Graphic of the 2d inst., contains a large photograph of Hon. Horace Maynard, taken by Bradley & Rulison, of San Francisco, California, with the following sketch of his life:

Horace Maynard, the candidate for Governor of Tennessee, was born at Westborough, Massachusetts, August 30th, 1814. He graduated at Amherst college in 1838, and almost immediately removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. From 1838 to 1844 he was tutor and professor in the University of East Tennessee. In 1844 he began the practice of his profession as a lawyer, in which he speedily made an enviable reputation, and from 1863 to 1865 was Attorney General of Tennessee. In 1852, and also 1864, he was a Presidential elector for Tennessee, and in 1865 was chosen to the State Constitutional convention. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second Congresses, and was the Republican Representative from the State at large, to the Forty-third Congress. He was a leading member of the House, and a thorough loyalist during the war. He is now canvassing the State in his own behalf, and his success at the coming election would make him a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination in 1876.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Maynard Beards the Brown Lion in His Den.

He is Not Made "To Eat His Words."

Special to Chronicle.

PULASKI, TENN., Oct. 20th, '74.

Hon. Horace Maynard, our candidate for Governor, spoke here to-day, at the home of Gov. Jno. C. Brown. His speech was the greatest of the canvass. He arraigned John C. Brown's Administration more severely than at any other point. There was no one present to defend it. The crowd was very large and they gave Mr. Maynard the closest attention.

NEW YORK.

Democratic Arguments in
Louisiana.

Employees Discharged for Voting the
Republican Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—H. H. Ambrose, an agent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, went to the Newark Hotel Friday, being too sick to continue his journey, and on yesterday he died.

A special to the Times from Shreveport reports some excitement from the prospect of the arrest of seventy prominent merchants and freeholders. The arrest is grounded upon the following:

"SHREVEPORT, Oct. 16, 1874.

"We, the undersigned merchants of Shreveport, in obedience to the request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

This was signed by sixty-nine of the leading merchants of the city. If the warrants for the arrest are issued there is a general determination on the part of the younger merchants who are implicated to mount their horses and take to the woods. This might end in a guerrilla warfare. A. B. Levison, formerly District Judge, and candidate for the Legislature on the Radical ticket, is the United States Commissioner before whom the affidavits were made, and whose duty it is to issue the warrants for arrest.

The Church Congress.

The Episcopal Congress will venture to change the phraseology of the creed.

The House of Bishops gives a formal consent to the consecration of Wells as Bishop of Minnesota. The House of Bishops sends a message to the Rev. A. resolution was adopted authorizing three Bishops to suspend any Bishop who abandons the communion of the Church. The Seymour question will be voted on to-morrow, then the sessions will be open.

An Improbable Story from Louisiana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch from Shreveport says that in Homer, Claiborne parish, R. J. Scott, present Judge, J. A. Ramsey, Recorder, and L. R. Richardson, Mayor, were arrested here Saturday night by one Delye and Deputy Marshal Moxey, assisted by cavalry. The cause of the arrests is unknown. None of the citizens are aware of any act to justify even the suspicion of an offense. The arrests were made in the most violent manner. Parties are not allowed to communicate with their families. The prisoners are cursed and abused. Ramsey is the most popular man in the parish. Judge Scott is a candidate for re-election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Judge Lawrence directs proceedings against Henry Clegg's assignment to proceed. The papers' look-out is established. The bosses and men seem equally determined.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.—Two thousand persons perished in the recent cyclone. The steamer Mary foundered and ten persons went down. The remainder took boats, one was lost, another picked up, with two living and three dead.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Almendra Topote, who was stricken with apoplexy, is recovering.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has made a demand by virtue of the treaty of 1862, for the extradition as deserters of the crew of the steamship Nierce, which was seized at St. Jean de Luz by the French authorities on presentation, that she had on board contrabands of war for the Carlists. The Journal de Paris believes that this demand is contrary to the spirit of that treaty, because Spain would treat the crew if they were surrendered, as political offenders and in such cases all the Western States of Europe, including Spain have heretofore refused extradition.

If you want to rent a house, want a situation, want to buy a house, want to attract customers, want to make your business known, want to sell your goods, want to buy or sell a horse, want to buy or sell land, want to get work, want to work for, let your want be known by advertising in the Chronicle.

GOVERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Maynard Excoriates Brown's Administration at Pulaski.

Its Rottenness, Folly and Mercilessly Exposed.

Special Correspondence of Knoxville Chronicle.

PULASKI, Oct. 20th, 1874.

We arrived at the home of Gov. Jno. C. Brown last evening on the 10 o'clock train. Where Judge Porter was met at the depot by a torch-light procession, which possessed more enthusiasm than members. He was conducted to the platform, in the rear of the depot, where Judge L. M. Jones, a prominent lawyer at this place, delivered the following address:

"Judge Porter, we have come here tonight to meet you and tender you a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of our town, and assure you of the warm friendship and high regard of our citizens. Nor is this public demonstration intended as a mere compliment to you as our standard bearer, battling day by day for the success of those principles in which our honor and all that is dear to us is involved, but you see around you men who stood by you over ten years ago, when you bore another banner over the glorious but blood stained fields of the South. They saw you there with the same firm hand grasp the 'Bonnie blue flag' and bear it aloft in honor to which you now bear the glorious banner of the Democratic party. Gentlemen, I present to you your Governor, etc., etc."

Judge Porter responded in a short speech, thanking the crowd for the demonstration, and assuring them that it was highly appreciated, coming as it did from those who had been his comrades and friends in times of peril. He had borne their banner in times of war, and carried with him to-day the flag of the Democratic party. He recognized men before him who had stood side by side with him then, and this demonstration to-night assured him that they would be with him on the 3d of November next.

He was then conducted to a seat in a carriage and rode slowly off in front of the procession to the hotel, accompanied by the brass band, which was present, and we presume played some very good music, but which could be very indistinctly heard amid the wild yell for Porter, Brown, and occasionally Jefferson Davis.

In the mean time, Mr. Maynard had got into a carriage that his friends had at the depot for him, and rode quietly to the hotel.

To-day he appeared at the Court House promptly at 12 o'clock, the hour for speaking, to commence, apparently refreshed and invigorated after so much loss of sleep and laborious speaking.

Heaving the opening speech, occupied the stand which had been erected in front of the Court House, the crowd which was entirely too large to get in the Court room, remaining on the outside. His speech was conceded to be the most powerful of the canvass. He took hold of the administration of Jno. C. Brown, as it were with gloves off and handled it with so much ability and effect that his friends could only mourn for the wreck which was left without a brace or a bolster. Had it been possible with all the contumacious diseases known to the medical profession, not a man, even Judge Porter himself, would have caught one of them, notwithstanding the intimation we had this morning that Gov. Brown would be represented and his administration defended. Mr. Maynard commanded the strictest attention, and those who heard him and had known nothing of the fraud and corruption that had been practiced upon the people of Tennessee, as it were before their doors, were perfectly amazed and astounded, when exposed and brought to light.

Some of the more enthusiastic friends of this Democratic administration of affairs in Tennessee, after the speaking, were heard denouncing Mr. Maynard's statement as false, but the more sober and thinking people enquired why Judge Porter did not show wherein.

The result of the speaking to-day, as generally believed, will carry this place for Maynard by a hundred majority.

After the speaking and just as Mr. Maynard was leaving for Gallatin, the brass band went to the hotel, where he was stopping, and gave him a splendid serenade.

So as the matter stands, Porter got the make when they came and Maynard when they left.

Brown in Shelby County.

Gov. John C. Brown's political destiny here bound up in the funding law. He must stand or fall on that issue.

Everybody hereabouts is for A. Johnson. The candidates take him in their hands. The people howl for him. Children cry for him.

There may be a few persons in Shelby county who do not repudiate the funding law, but the Columbus able to discover them has not put in an appearance.

As Andy Johnson's name will be on all the tickets, there is a strong probability that as a "reference" he will get general majority, if not more, in Shelby county.

Hon. Gus. Henry is an eagle orator, and he can bear aloft on his plumed and able-bodied suffragans in Shelby county who endorse John C. Brown and the slightly notorious funding bill. *—Memphis Avalanche.*

An excited railway man, who shouts into the ears the names of the station, and who hears a great deal of complaint because the names are called indistinctly, wants to know if the public expects tenors at \$40 a month?

THAT ATHENS SPEECH.

The Democratic Report of it Denounced as a "Lie" by Senator Brownlow.

What the Knoxville Whig Said About it at the Time.

The unscrupulous Democratic politicians who persist in making false charges against Mr. Maynard, do it wilfully, and with malice aforethought. Soon after the speech was made the false report was given and denied.

The Knoxville Whig, of September 19th, 1866, after publishing the extract which has been going the rounds in the Democratic papers recently, says:

By Mr. Maynard we are authorized to pronounce the above false. He made no such speech, and the copperhead who reported he did, lied, and lied knowingly.

This was when the Whig was edited by Senator Brownlow, and the extract given was written by him. It was denounced in the above strong language immediately after its publication, and it is now revived with a full knowledge, that it was so denounced, and that it is a lie.

A man who makes such a charge is either void of sense or has no desire to tell the truth, and demagogues of small calibre who go around repeating it, should be spurned by honest people with supreme contempt.

FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Butler's Election a Fixed Fact.

TAMPA, TENN., Oct. 24, 1874.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: As the day of the election draws near the prospects for a Republican victory grow brighter and brighter. The Democrats have harped on their one string of the "Civil Rights Bill" so long that the people are getting tired of the monotonous tune, and are not to be led astray by it any longer. Everybody can now see the fallacy of their argument, that men must vote the Democratic ticket if they want to show their opposition to the measure, and consequently every true Republican will stand by his party, which in this State is as strongly opposed to forcing social equality upon the people as the Opposition are. Indeed, I have never heard a single man, black or white, say he wanted the bill passed. But I have heard of one. He was a "rebel," and said he wanted it passed, "so that all the damned niggers would be killed."

The race for Congress in this District being now narrowed down to two candidates, the election of Judge Butler, Republican, is certain, and he will get, in addition to the Republican vote, a large number of Conservative votes.

This county and Hamilton are entitled to only one member in the Legislature between them; and as the two counties have a Republican majority of about 900, we can elect our man without any trouble, by giving him the strength of the party. Emquire Haun, of Hamilton, is the nominee, and as a citizen of Grainger was elected to the last Legislature, and "turn about is fair play," the voters of this county should show proper courtesy by supporting a Hamilton county man for the next term, more especially since he was nominated by a joint convention of the two counties. In this connection I would correct a false report which has been circulated concerning the Squire. It has been asserted by some of his enemies that he said he would support Isham G. Harris for United States Senator in preference to Horace Maynard.

Mr. Joseph Brown, a prominent Republican, of Morristown, who is well acquainted with Mr. Haun, assured me a short time ago that the report was incorrect, and since then I have received a letter from the Squire himself, in which he says it is "positively false," and that he "never said any such thing."

Let every Republican turn out on the day of the election and cast his vote for the right man, and thus show that the Republican party is neither dead nor dying.

THE TRENTON MASSACRE.

Some Facts About the Proceedings Against the Accused.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: The Democratic press of this country have been persistently endeavoring to deceive the people in reference to the action of the authorities, both State and Federal, in regard to the Trenton massacre.

In the first place they would create the impression that the parties indicted at Trenton for complicity in those outrages will have a speedy and impartial trial in the State court. Now a glance at the situation of affairs is all that is necessary to convince any one at all conversant with the practice of our courts in criminal cases, that there is not the remotest probability that these parties can ever be tried at all. Forty-one persons have been indicted not singly, but jointly, and the State has no power to compel them to sever. Consequently they must be tried (if at all), together. In empanelling a jury the defendants are each entitled to thirty-five peremptory challenges making in all one thousand four hundred and thirty-five peremptory challenges, to say nothing of the endless array of challenges for cause, parties who are of a kin to defendants, who have formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, &c., &c.

The Circuit Court of Gibson county in which these defendants are indicted, has jurisdiction of part only of the county, some five or six districts having been cut off and attached to the law court of Humboldt, and no person residing within those districts can be summoned as jurors for the trial of these defendants. There are about four or five thousand voters, white and black, in the entire county, and deducting the six districts before mentioned would leave about three or four thousand white and black, from which the jury must be drawn. The venue can not be changed except at the option of the accused. It will be readily observed that the chances of empanelling a jury in this case is about equal to that of an individual being struck by lightning from a cloudless sky.

In the second place they would create an impression that there is a conflict between this State and the Federal authorities, and that the former were being interfered with or impeded in their progress by the latter. There is no truth in this, whatever. No attempt has been made by the officers of either the State or United States to interfere in any manner with the duties of the other. The offense charged is a violation of the laws of the State and of the United States, two separate and distinct offenses as much so as counterfeiting.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Col. Thornburgh Gaining Strength.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I thought a short communication would be in order, as I have listened attentively to the discussions for the last three days, between Hon. J. M. Thornburgh and George W. Mabry, candidates for Congress, and feel well satisfied that Mabry can not carry the strength of his party in Humboldt and Monroe counties. He studiously refuses to endorse or defend his party platform until he reached Monroe county, then he came out and fully endorsed everything in it, and John Brown's Administration—which of course includes the Funding Bill, Assessment Law, and the Penitentiary Lease. He charges in his circular that Thornburgh is in favor of Civil Rights, and that in the address of the Republican Executive Committee, he advises the Republicans to vote for no man except he be for Civil Rights. Thornburgh incessantly denies the charge, and offers Mabry \$10 to find such language in the address. Mabry has not yet found such language, or has failed to produce it, as charged in his circular, and as called upon each day to produce by Col. Thornburgh, a copy of the address being furnished him.

Col. Mabry intimates to the colored man that he need not expect employment at the hands of his party if they vote (the colored people) against his party.

Respectfully, A.

ETHRIDGE ON OUR STATE FINANCES.

His Compliments to Gov. Brown and the Funders.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Democratic candidate for Governor in Tennessee, in 1867, made a speech at Memphis on the 22d. He was very severe on John C. Brown's administration, and said:

The debt imposed on the State by the last Legislature is \$25,000,000, the interest being \$1,500,000 per annum. These men would pay the January interest to the funders, but no more will ever be paid. They couldn't pay it if they would; they wouldn't if they could. His plan was to buy up the bonds for the money paid out annually would buy up \$2,500,000 of bonds. But this was a dark-lantern process. Yet the plan was started by the taxpayers of the city. A man who had voted for the funding bill had his bankrupt certificates in his pocket. In 1870 the land of Tennessee was valued at \$225,000,000, now they have it up to \$300,000,000. The tax was raised over his vote (29 cents) to 60 cents. The land was valued on the credit, according to the United States census.

A Pulaski letter was published in the Appeal, saying that Tennessee's rate of taxation was lower than any other State. He signs himself "A. J. C." It was not Governor Brown, but somehow or other his spirit breathed in it for the Governor's spirit, somehow or other, infused itself into all suburban politicians. The people of Tennessee were now bankrupt. The annual expenses of the State are \$2,500,000. The receipts, according to the funders, were \$1,800,000. The same rates of taxation last year existed as do now, and yet the Comptroller could not pay the July interest, except by warrants. There will be, according to the funders, a deficit of \$800,000. Because he raised his voice in behalf of the people, who were suffering, and becoming more miserable each day, he and his friends were denounced as great disrupters.

East Tennessee Republicans.

The Republicans of East Tennessee should not fail to do their whole duty in the coming election. Every man should vote, and see that his neighbor votes. Bring out the lazy ones. We begin to feel that Middle and West-Tennessee are going to do better than they have ever done before. It would be a matter of regret if we should lose the election by a failure of East Tennessee to poll her full vote, especially as that section, more than the others, is interested in a Republican victory.

We have the mineral wealth of the State, and the Democrats are assaulting, violently, the laws upon which its development depends. Remember that by voting the Democratic ticket, or failing to vote, you may be robbing yourselves of profitable employment, and adding to struggle, by hostile legislation, the most promising industry of our section. *—Chattanooga Co-op.*

"Three-and-sixpence per gal?" exclaimed Mrs. Parlington, looking over the Price Current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at only three-and-sixpence?"

DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Their Presidential Candidate's Record—Their Party Platform.

The Democratic press has been howling about the Civil Rights Bill, until they have by their misrepresentations of its provisions and mean appeals to race prejudices so worked upon the passions and prejudices of the Southern people, that murders, whippings, assassinations, and finally open rebellion have resulted. To show how utterly hypocritical is all their howl about this Civil Rights bill, and how ready they are to favor even worse doctrines than those imputed to the Civil Rights bill we quote from the Democratic platforms and the speeches of their Presidential candidate in 1872, the great Horace Greeley.

First read from their platform, State and National. The National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, in 1872, adopted the following resolution:

"We recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever race, color, or persuasion, religious or political."

In Horace Greeley's letter of July 18, 1872, accepting the Democratic nomination for President, he said:

"Gentlemen, your platform which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely, equal rights, regardless of creed or color or race. I hail this as a genuine New Departure from outworn feuds and nameless contentions in the direction of progress and reform."

The Democracy of Tennessee, on May 6, 1872, adopted the following among other "cardinal points" of their faith:

"The equality of all men before the law, and an equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of Government."

The above resolutions of all Democratic State and National Conventions are as explicit and strong for Civil Rights, as the Republican platforms.

But the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, a few weeks before he was nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, made a speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, to a Convention of colored men, in which he said:

"I trust the day is not far distant when the common rights to any public consequence, and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized as they were not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom and hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed."

In the New York Tribune of January 16, 1872, Horace Greeley, in reply to a question from a Lynchburg editor, said:

"We have already assured the Lynchburg editor that the editor of this journal went to the same common school with black children, and that for a few days, but for three winters; sat on the same bench, with them, and received no possible damage therefrom. Why not take notice of this assurance? And we know of no normal school district in New England from whose school colored children are excluded."

But this great Democratic candidate for President not only favored mixed schools, but he favored mixed marriages. In his Tribune of March 16, 1861, Mr. Greeley said:

"But this thing is certainly clear—the under the Constitution, in its most liberal interpretation, and admitting our cherished American doctrine of equal human rights, it is a white man's pleasure to marry a black woman, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set aside such marriage."

Again in the Tribune of July 31, 1865, this Democratic candidate for the highest office in this great nation said:

"But if our correspondent means would you by law prohibit and punish intermarriage between white and black, our answer must be, 'No, we could not.' Civil law has no warrant to interfere in matters of taste. We should certainly advise no white man to marry a black, but if such a couple were resolved to marry we would interpose no legal obstacle, and desire none."

These are the sentiments of the man for whom nearly every Democrat voted for President, only two years ago, and they voted for him knowing these were his sentiments, for every Republican paper in the land published them during the canvass of 1872. How can men who voted for mixed schools and mixed marriages, in 1872, throw the Civil Rights bill defiantly into the faces of Republicans who never voted for anything of the kind?

"The condition of the South is worse to-day than it was eight years ago." *—Athens Post, October 27, 1874.*

Sam. P. Ivins is a knowing man. We are not disposed to contradict him in his statement above. But what could we do to better our condition? That's the question. What has Tennessee Democracy done to better our condition for four years past? We would like for some wise Democrat to tell us what Democracy has done to merit continuance in power. Even Judge Porter will not defend the outgoing administration of his own party. If Democracy elsewhere in the South is as in Tennessee, and who doubts it, well may Sam. utter his lamentation. As for Tennessee, her funding bill, her assessment law, her penitentiary lease, her squandered railroad property are enough by themselves to make the condition of any people worse, and if not soon saved from such destroying legislation, hopeless bankruptcy and ruin will soon stare Samuel P. and all of us, boldly in the face, to the credit of the Democratic party. *—Chatt. Co-op.*